EXHIBIT 9

Comparison of Oral Contrast Agents for Cross-sectional Enterography: Timing, Small Bowel Distention (SBD) and Side Effects

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PURPOSE: To compare the relative small bowel distention (SBD) and side effects, of four oral contrast agents used in CT/MR enterography.

METHODS: 10 volunteers ingested four oral agents (water, methylcellulose, PEG - 2000cc; Volumen-1350cc + 500 $H_2 0$), with SSFSE imaging performed 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 minutes after beginning ingestion with 10 mg Reglan. Two readers selected time of optimal SBD for each subject and oral agent. SBD between agents at respective times of optimal imaging was compared [1(least distended) - 4 (most distended)]. Side effects were reported, and subjects ranked their preferences [1(most preferred) – 4(least preferred)].

RESULTS: Volumen and PEG received the highest rankings for SBD (3.5 and 3.4, respectively), while methylcellulose and water received 1.8 and 1.3. PEG had earliest time to maximal SBD (9/10 subjects, avg 51 min).

3 patients reported moderate/severe abdominal cramping with PEG, while 1 had an episode vomiting with Volumen. Mild diarrhea was reported with PEG >Volumen. Ranked average preferences were water=1.2, Volumen=2.3, methylcellulose=2.5, PEG=3.9.

CONCLUSION: Maximal small bowel distension occurred with either Volumen or PEG, with optimal timing depending on the oral contrast agent. PEG was the least preferred agent and associated with more side effects.